



SRM

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)
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COMPILER DESIGN LAB

(Subject Code: (18CSC304J)

B.TECH III Year / VI Semester

NAME:-

REG. No. :-RA



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
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& TECHNOLOGY
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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Registration No :- RA

*Certified to be the bonafide record of work done by
Of 6th semester 3rd year B.TECH degree course in SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
& TECHNOLOGY, DELHI-NCR Campus for the Department of **Computer
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Internal Examiner-I

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EXPERIMENT 1

Implementation of Lexical Analyzer

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ to implement a lexical analyzer.

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Get the input expression from the user.
3. Store the keywords and operators.
4. Perform analysis of the tokens based on the ASCII values.
- 5.

ASCII Range	TOKEN TYPE
97-122	Keyword else identifier
48-57	Constant else operator
Greater than 12	Symbol

6. Print the token types.
7. Stop

Program (lexi.c):

```
/* Lexical Analyzer */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<ctype.h>
#include<string.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    char
key[11][10]={ "for", "while", "do", "then", "else", "break", "switch", "case", "if", "co
ntinue" };
    char oper[13]={ '+', '-', '*', '/', '%', '&', '<', '>', '=', ';', ':', '!' };
    char a[20], b[20], c[20];
    int i, j, l, m, k, flag;
    printf("\n Enter the expression: ");
    gets(a);
    i=0;
    while(a[i])
    {
        flag=0;
        j=0;
```

```

l=0;
b[0]='\0';
if((toascii(a[i]>=97))&&(toascii(a[i]<=122)))
{
    if((toascii(a[i+1]>=97))&&(toascii(a[i+1]<=122)))
    {
        while((toascii(a[i]>=97))&&(toascii(a[i]<=122)))
        {
            b[j]=a[i];
            j++; i++;
        }
        b[j]='\0';
    }
    else
    {
        b[j]=a[i];
        i++;
        b[j+1]='\0';
    }
    for(k=0;k<=9;k++)
    {
        if(strcmp(b,key[k])==0)
        {
            flag=1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag==1)
        printf("\n %s is the keyword",b);
    else
        printf("\n %s is the identifier",b);
}
else if((toascii(a[i]>=48))&&(toascii(a[i]<=57)))
{
    if((toascii(a[i+1]>=48))&&(toascii(a[i+1]<=57)))
    {
        while((toascii(a[i]>=48))&&(toascii(a[i]<=57)))
        {
            c[l]=a[i];
            l++; i++;
        }
    }
    else

```

```

        {
            c[l]=a[i];
            i++;l++;
        }
        c[l]='\0';
        printf("\n %s is the constant",c);
    }//second ifelse
else
{
    for(m=0;m<13;m++)
    {
        if(a[i]==oper[m])
        {
            printf("\n %c is the operator",a[i]);
            break;
        }
    }
    if(m>=13)
        printf("\n %c is the symbol",a[i]);
    i++;
} //last else
} //while
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the file `CD12.cpp` open. The code in the editor includes the following headers:

```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<conio.h>
3 #include<ctype.h>

```

The terminal window shows the execution of the program. It prompts the user to enter an expression and then displays the following output:

```

Enter the expression: if(b>5)continue

if is the keyword
( is the symbol
b is the identifier
> is the operator
5 is the constant
) is the symbol
continue is the keyword
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop> cd "c:\Users\rvais\Desktop\" ; if ($?) { g++ CD12.cpp -o CD12 } ; if ($?) { .\CD12 }

Enter the expression: while(b<20)break

while is the keyword
( is the symbol
b is the identifier
< is the operator
20 is the constant
) is the symbol
break is the keyword
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>

```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current line is 16, column 6, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, CRLF line endings, and C++ language. The window title is "VS Code Practice - Visual Studio Code".

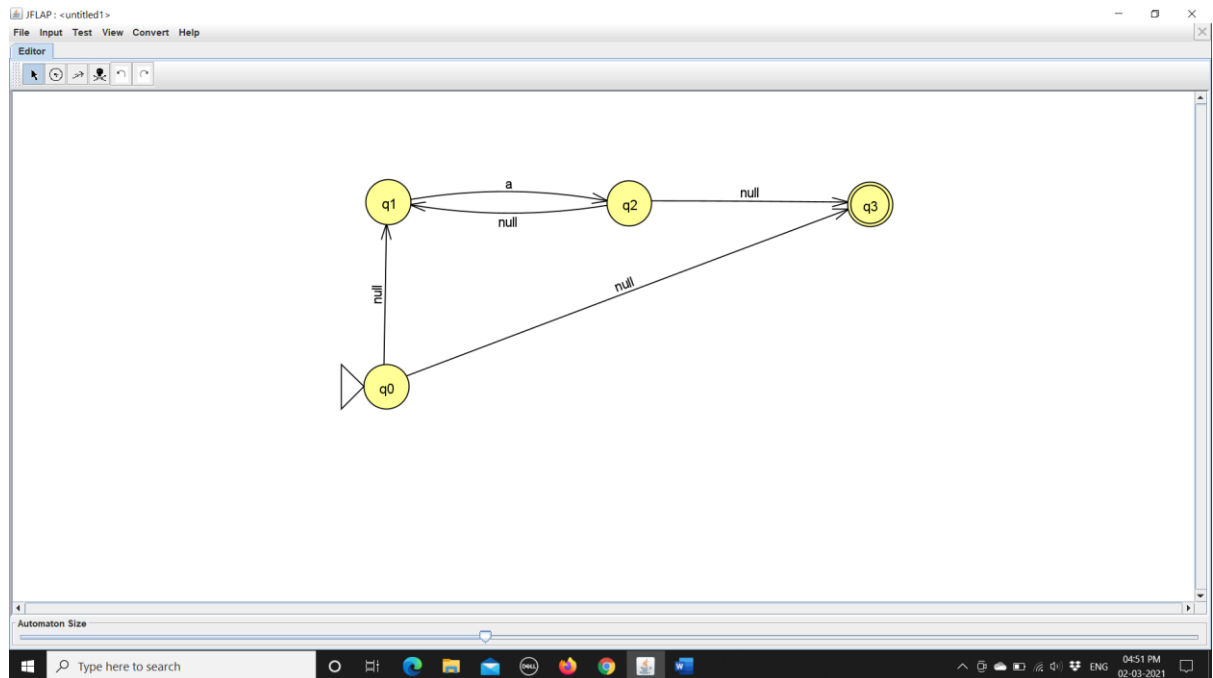
Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 2

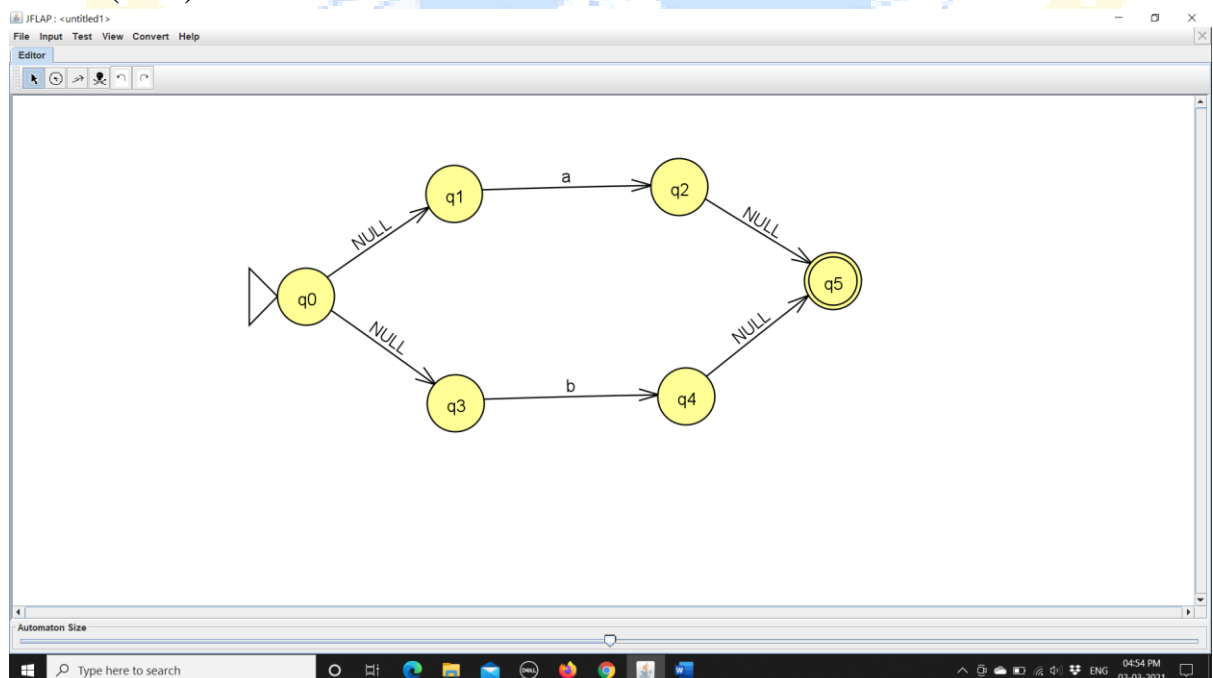
Regular Expression to NFA

Aim: To convert the given Regular expression to NFA by using JFLAP.

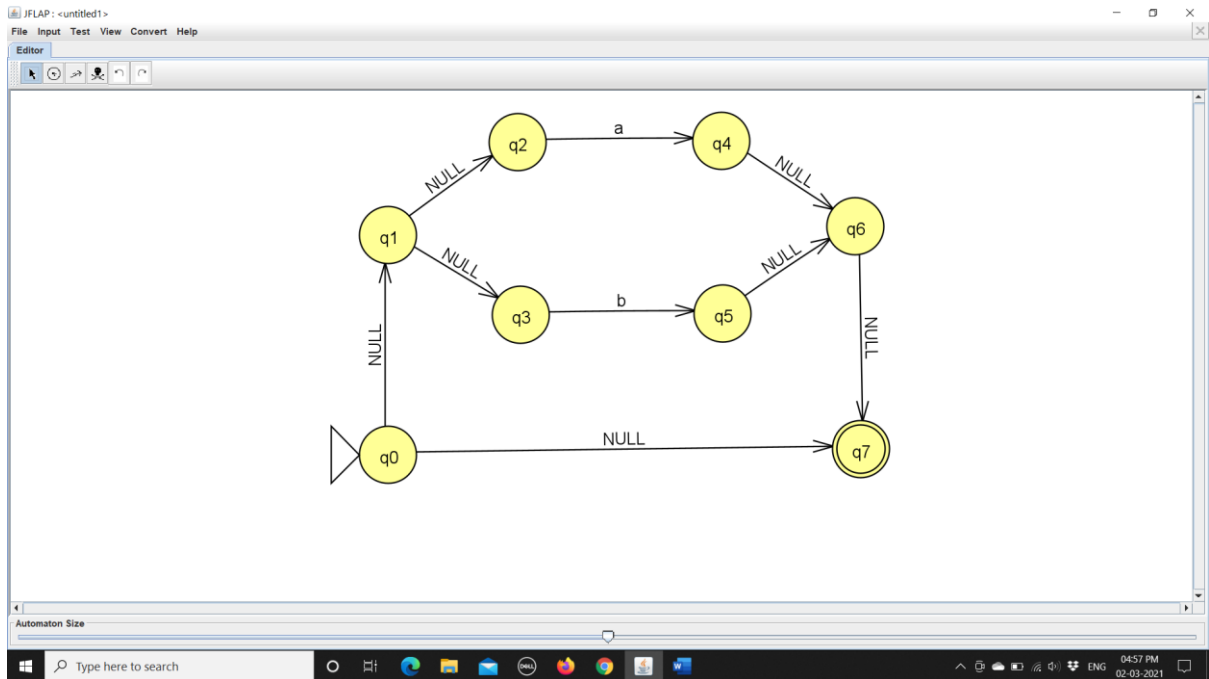
1. a^*



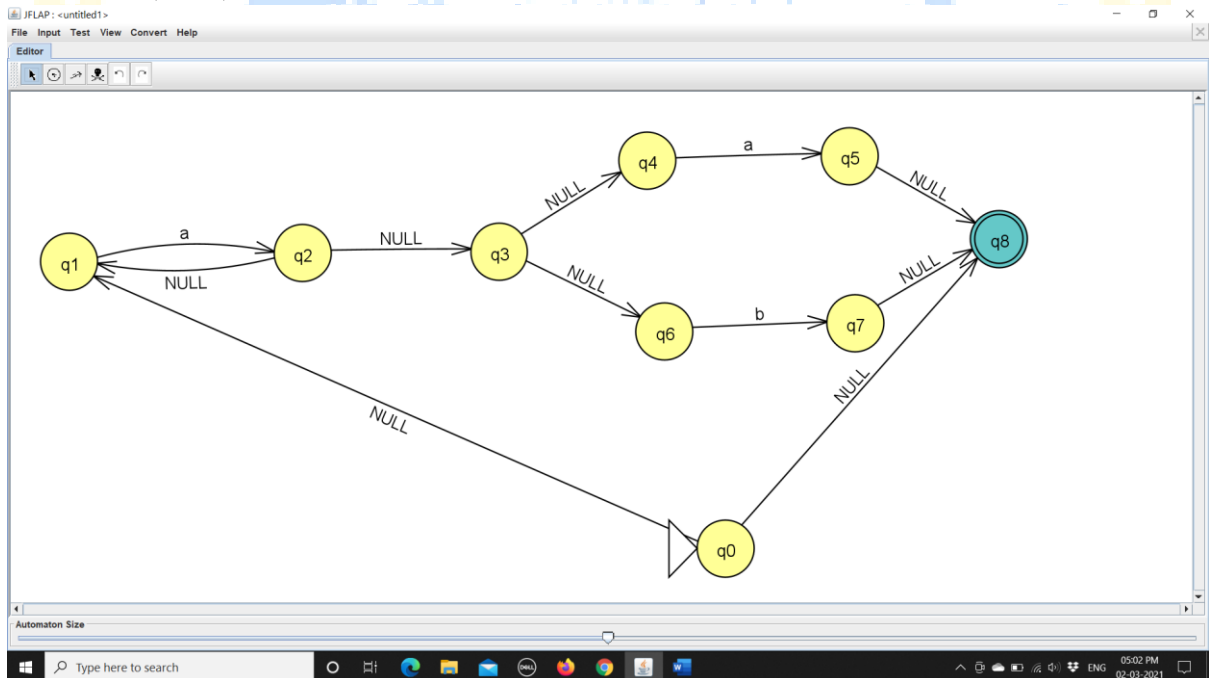
2. $(a+b)$



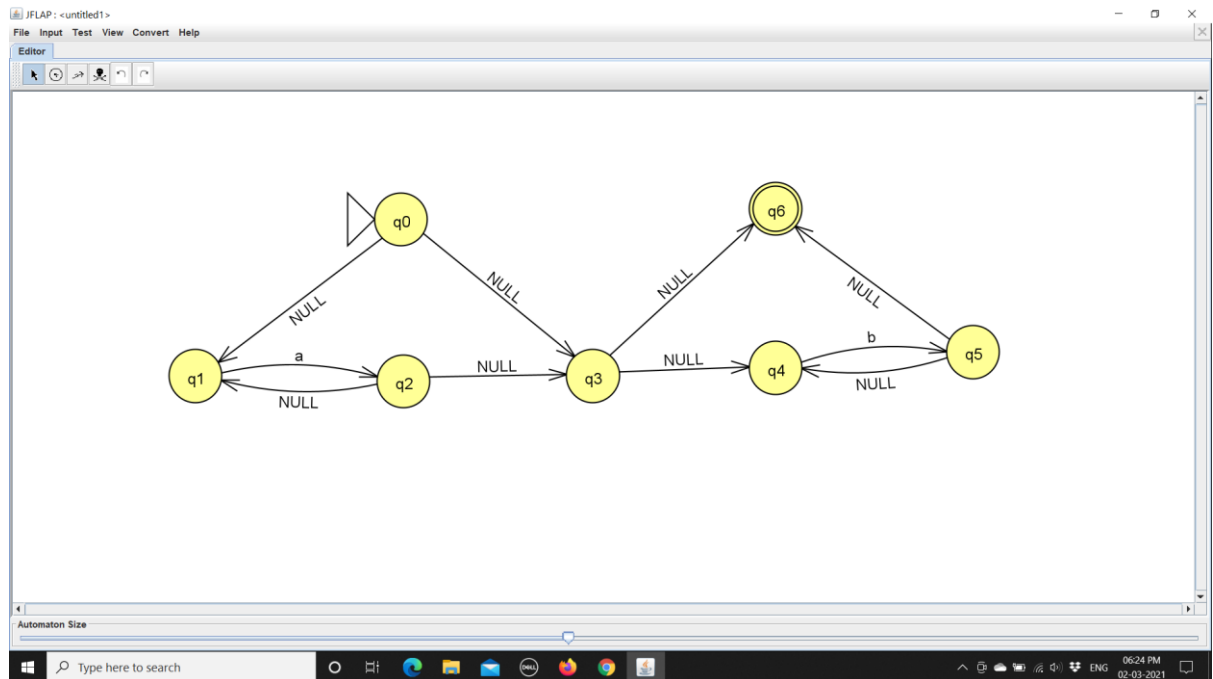
3. $(a+b)^*$



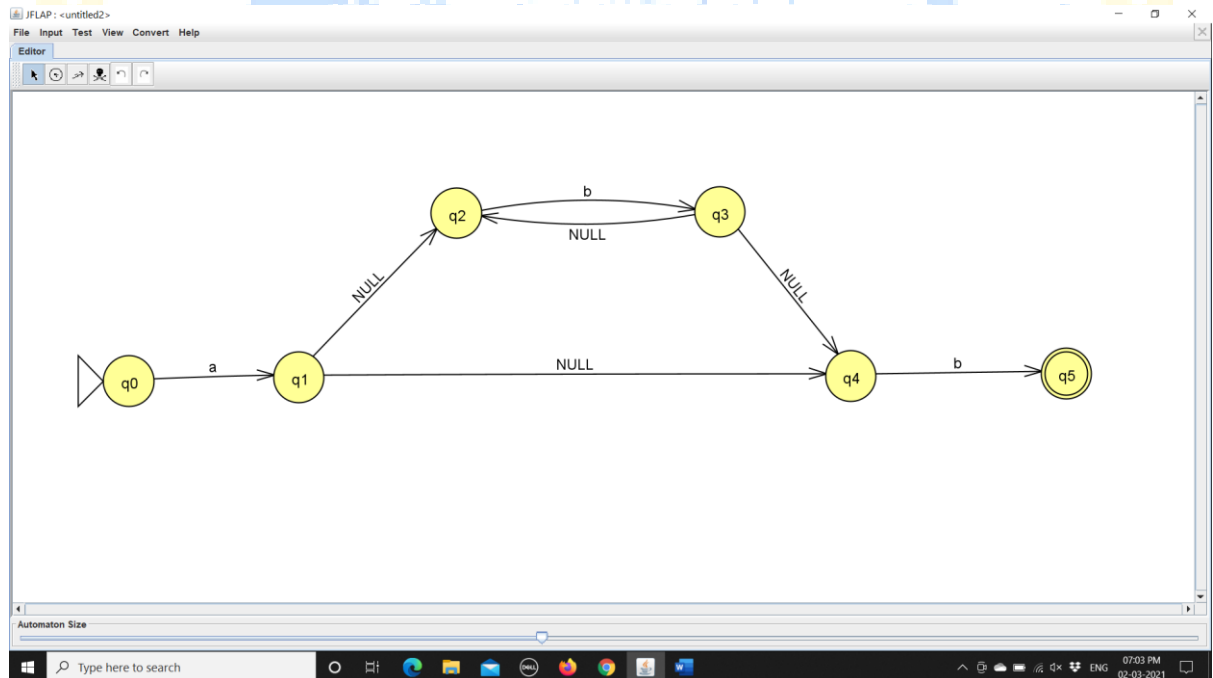
4. $a^*(a+b)$



5. a^*b^*



6. ab^*b



Result: We converted the given Regular expression to NFA.

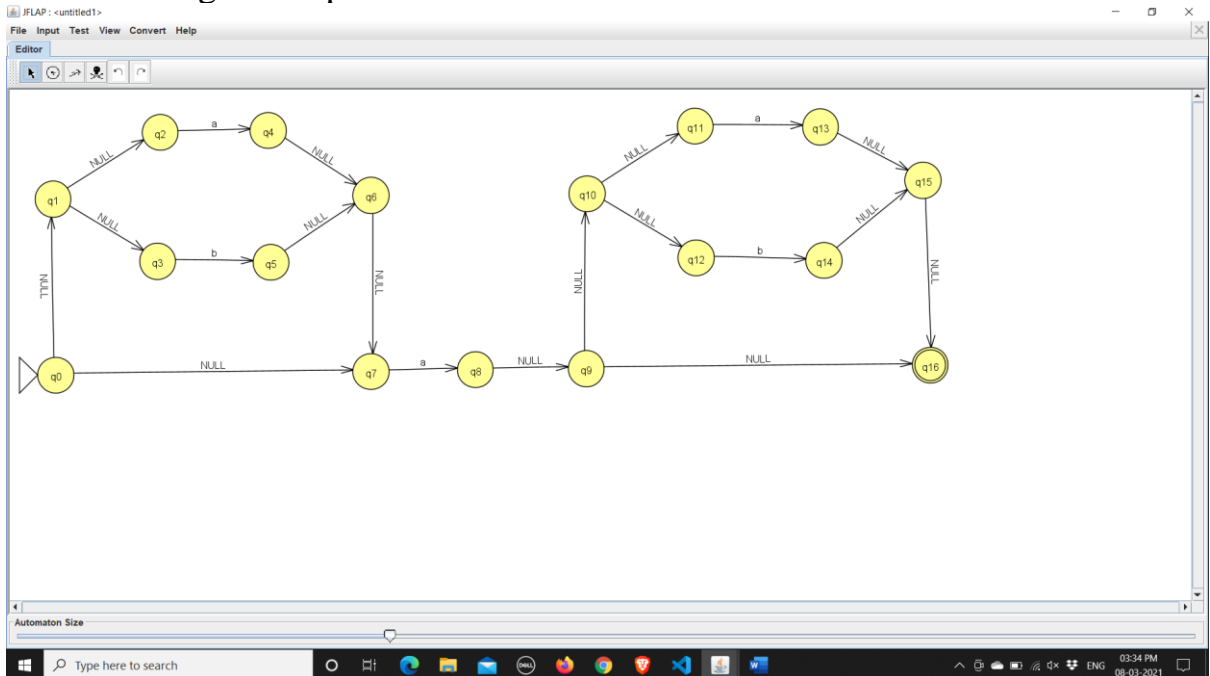
EXPERIMENT 3

Regular Expression to NFA to DFA

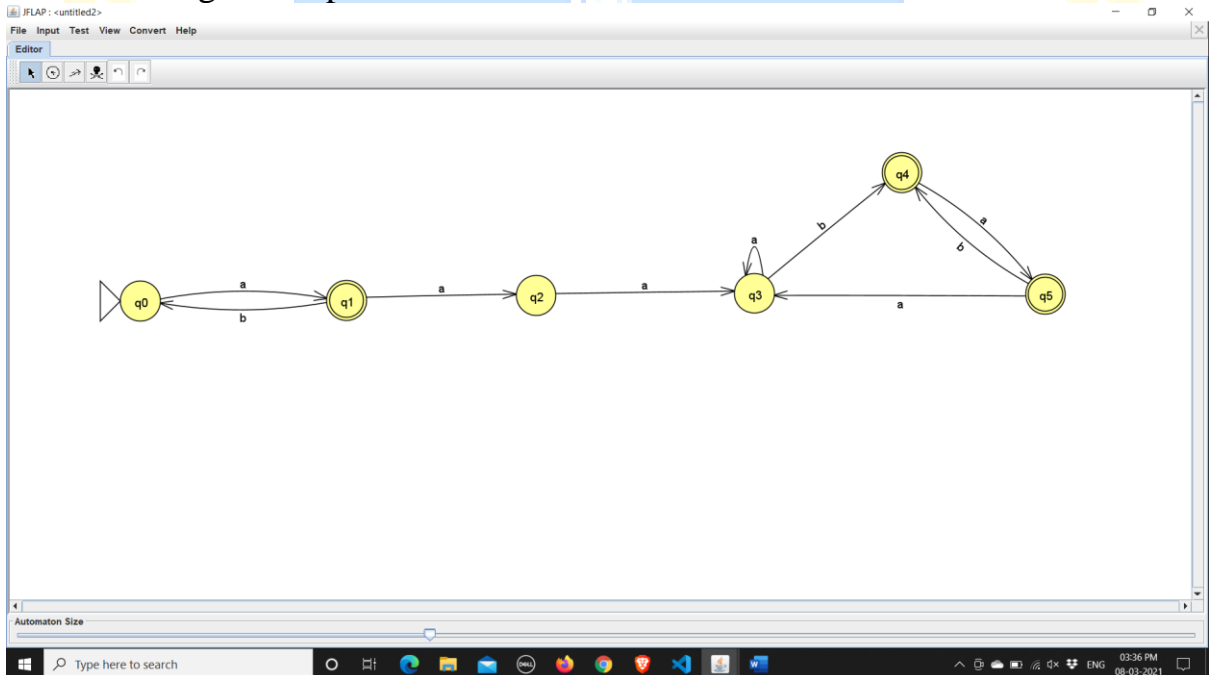
Aim: To convert the given Regular expression to DFA by using JFLAP.

Ques: $(a+b)^*a(a+b)^*$

NFA for the given expression is:



OUTPUT: -
DFA for the given expression is:



Result: We converted the given Regular expression to DFA.

EXPERIMENT 4

Computation of FIRST in a grammar

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ to find the FIRST set for a given set of production rule of a grammar.

Algorithm:

Procedure First

1. Input the number of production N.
2. Input all the production rule *PArray*
3. Repeat steps a, b, c until process all input production rule i.e. *PArray*[N]
 - a. If $X_i \neq X_{i+1}$ then
 - i. Print Result array of X_i which contain FIRST(X_i)
 - b. If first element of X_i of *PArray* is Terminal or ϵ Then
 - i. Add Result = Result U first element
 - c. If first element of X_i of *PArray* is Non-Terminal Then
 - i. searchFirst(i, *PArray*, N)
4. End Loop
5. If N (last production) then
 - a. Print Result array of X_i which contain FIRST(X_i)
6. End

Procedure searchFirst(i, *PArray*, N)

1. Repeat steps Loop j=i+1 to N
 - a. If first element of X_j of *PArray* is Non-Terminal Then
 - i. searchFirst(j, of *PArray*, N)
 - b. If first element of X_j of *PArray* is Terminal or ϵ Then
 - i. Add Result = Result U first element
 - ii. Flag=0
2. End Loop
3. If Flag = 0 Then
 - a. Print Result array of X_j which contain FIRST(X_j)
4. End

Program:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<ctype.h>
using namespace std;
```

```

void searchFirst(int n, int i, char pl[], char r[], char result[], int k)
{
    int j,flag;
    for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)
    {
        if(r[i]==pl[j])
        {
            if(isupper(r[j]))
            {
                searchFirst(n,j,pl,r,result,k);
            }
            if(islower(r[j]) || r[j]=='+' || r[j]=='*' || r[j]=='(' || r[j]==')')
            {
                result[k++]=r[j];
                result[k++]=';'; flag=0;
            }
        }
    }
    if(flag==0)
    {
        for(j=0;j<k-1;j++)cout<<result[j];
    }
}

int main()
{
    char pr[10][10],pl[10],r[10],prev,result[10];
    int i,n,k,j;
    cout<<"\nHow many production rule : ";
    cin>>n;
    if(n==0) exit(0);
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        cout<<"\nInput left part of production rules : ";
        cin>>pl[i];
        cout<<"\nInput right part of production rules : ";
        cin>>pr[i];
        r[i]=pr[i][0];
    }
    cout<<"\nProduction Rules are : \n";
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        cout<<pl[i]<<"->"<<pr[i]<<"\n";
    }
}

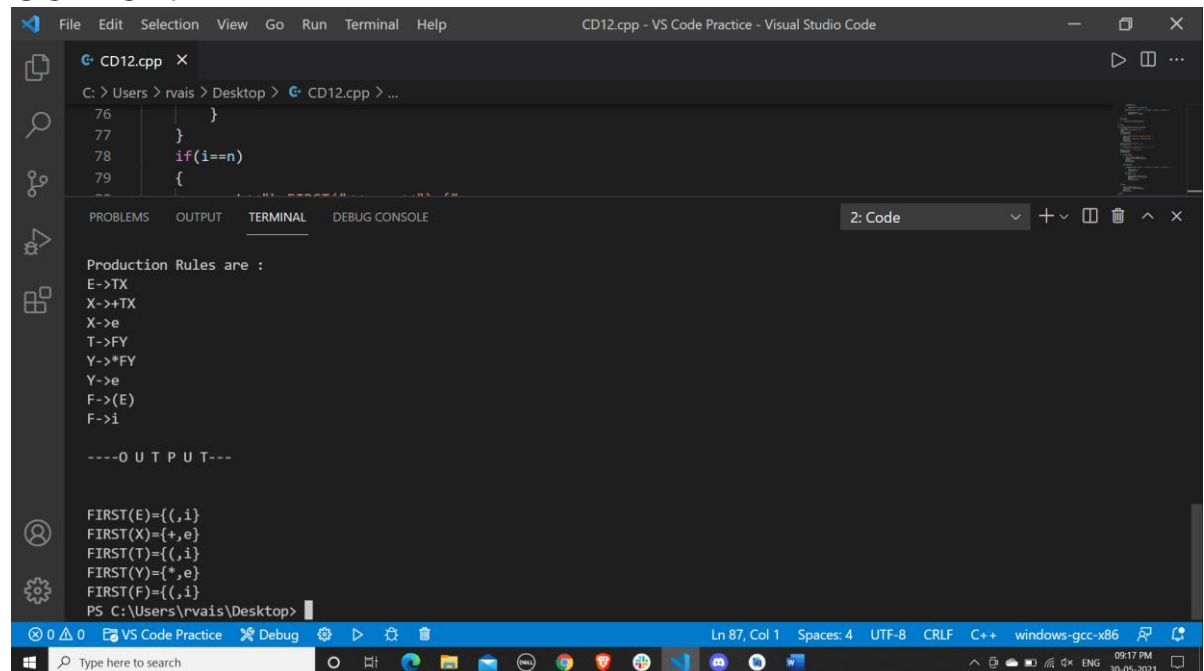
```

```

cout<<"\n----O U T P U T---\n\n";
prev=pl[0];k=0;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    if(prev!=pl[i])
    {
        cout<<"\nFIRST("<<prev<<")={";
        for(j=0;j<k-1;j++)cout<<result[j];
        cout<<"}";
        k=0;prev=pl[i];
        //cout<<"\n3";
    }
    if(prev==pl[i])
    {
        if(islower(r[i]) || r[i]=='+' || r[i]=='*' || r[i]==')' || r[i]=='(')
        {
            result[k++]=r[i];
            result[k++]=',';
        }
        if(isupper(r[i]))
        {
            cout<<"\nFIRST("<<prev<<")={";
            searchFirst(n,i,pl,r,result,k);
            cout<<"}";
            k=0;prev=pl[i+1];
        }
    }
}
if(i==n)
{
    cout<<"\nFIRST("<<prev<<")={";
    for(j=0;j<k-1;j++)cout<<result[j];
    cout<<"}";
    k=0;prev=pl[i];
}
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT: -



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
CD12.cpp - VS Code Practice - Visual Studio Code

C: > Users \rvais > Desktop > CD12.cpp > ...

76     }
77     }
78     if(i==n)
79     {
80         ...
81     }
82 }

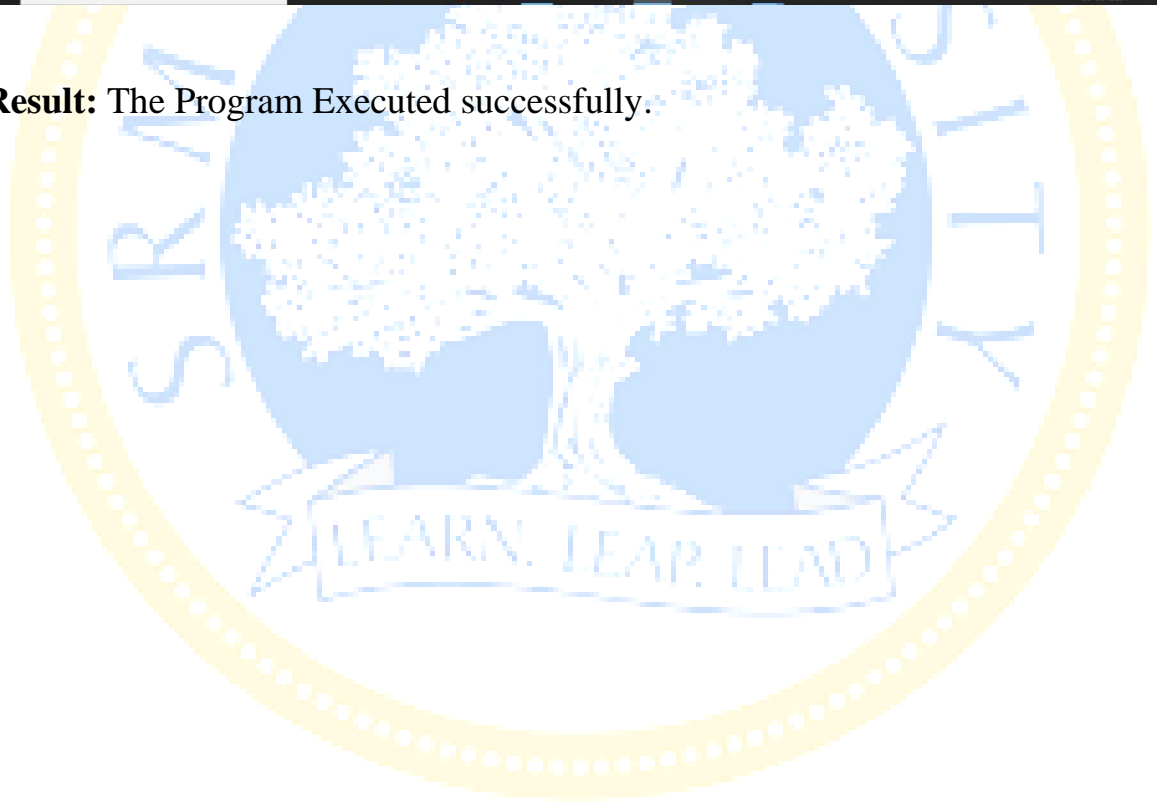
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE
2: Code

Production Rules are :
E->TX
X->+TX
X->e
T->FY
Y->*FY
Y->e
F->(E)
F->i

----O U T P U T---

FIRST(E)={(, i}
FIRST(X)={+, e}
FIRST(T)={(, i}
FIRST(Y)={*, e}
FIRST(F)={(, i}
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>
```

Result: The Program Executed successfully.



EXPERIMENT 5

Computation of FOLLOW in a grammar

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ to find a FOLLOW set from a given set of production rule.

Algorithm:

1. Declare the variables.
 2. Enter the production rules for the grammar.
 3. Calculate the FOLLOW set for each element call the user defined function follow().
 4. If $x \rightarrow aBb$
 - a. If x is start symbol then $\text{FOLLOW}(x) = \{\$ \}$.
 - b. If b is NULL then $\text{FOLLOW}(B) = \text{FOLLOW}(x)$.
 - c. If b is not NULL then $\text{FOLLOW}(B) = \text{FIRST}(b)$.
- END.

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<ctype.h>
using namespace std;

int n,m=0,p,i=0,j=0;
char a[10][10],f[10];
void follow(char c);
void first(char c);

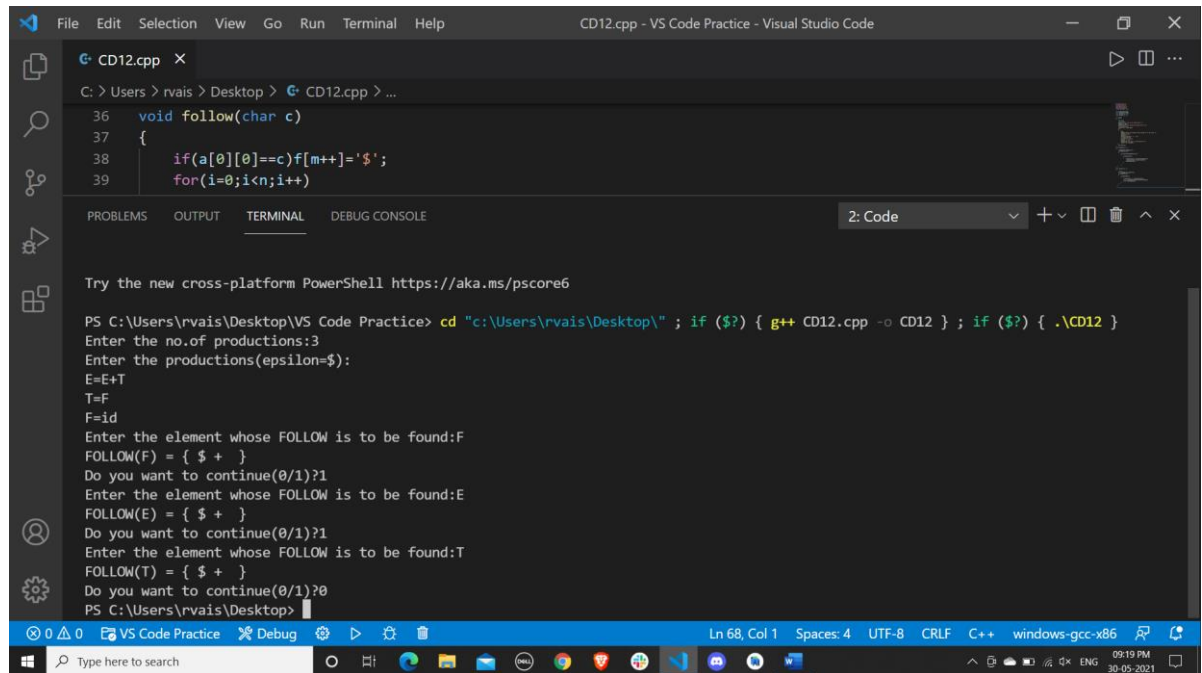
int main()
{
    int i,z;
    char c,ch;
    printf("Enter the no.of productions:");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    printf("Enter the productions(epsilon=$):\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
        scanf("%s%c",a[i],&ch);
    do
    {
        m=0;
        printf("Enter the element whose FOLLOW is to be found:");
```

```

scanf("%c",&c);
follow(c);
printf("FOLLOW(%c) = { ",c);
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
printf("%c ",f[i]);
printf(" }\n");
printf("Do you want to continue(0/1)?");
scanf("%d%c",&z,&ch);
}
while(z==1);
}
void follow(char c)
{
if(a[0][0]==c)f[m++]='$';
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
for(j=2;j<strlen(a[i]);j++)
{
if(a[i][j]==c)
{
if(a[i][j+1]!='\0')first(a[i][j+1]);
if(a[i][j+1]=='\0'&&c!=a[i][0])
follow(a[i][0]);
}
}
}
}
void first(char c)
{
int k;
if(!(isupper(c)))f[m++]='c';
for(k=0;k<n;k++)
{
if(a[k][0]==c)
{
if(a[k][2]=='$') follow(a[i][0]);
else if(islower(a[k][2]))f[m++]='a[k][2]';
else first(a[k][2]);
}
}
}
}

```


OUTPUT: -



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help CD12.cpp - VS Code Practice - Visual Studio Code

C: > Users > rvais > Desktop > CD12.cpp > ...

36 void follow(char c)
37 {
38     if(a[0][0]==c)f[m++]='$';
39     for(i=0;i<n;i++)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE 2: Code

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop\VS Code Practice> cd "c:\Users\rvais\Desktop\" ; if ($?) { g++ CD12.cpp -o CD12 } ; if ($?) { .\CD12 }
Enter the no.of productions:3
Enter the productions(epsilon=$):
E=E+T
T=F
F=id
Enter the element whose FOLLOW is to be found:F
FOLLOW(F) = { $ + }
Do you want to continue(0/1)?1
Enter the element whose FOLLOW is to be found:E
FOLLOW(E) = { $ + }
Do you want to continue(0/1)?1
Enter the element whose FOLLOW is to be found:T
FOLLOW(T) = { $ + }
Do you want to continue(0/1)?0
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>
```

Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 6

Computation of Predictive Parsing

Aim: Write a program in c for construction of predictive parser table.

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
using namespace std;
char prol[7][10]={"S","A","A","B","B","C","C"};
char pror [7][10]={"A","Bb","Cd","aB","@","Cc","@"};
char prod [7][10]={"S->A","A->Bb","A->Cd","B->aB","B->@","C->Cc","C->@"}; char
first [7][10]={"abcd","ab","cd","a@","@","c@","@"}; char
follow [7][10]={"$","$","$","a$","b$","c$","d$"};
char table [5][6][10];
int numr (char c)
{
switch(c)
{
case 'S': return 0;
case 'A': return 1;
case 'B': return 2;
case 'C': return 3;
case 'a': return 0;
case 'b': return 1;
case 'c': return 2;
case 'd': return 3;
case '$': return 4;
}
return (2);
}
int main ()
{
int i,j,k;
for (i=0; i<5; i++)
for (j=0; j<6; j++)
strcpy(table[i][j], "");
printf ("\nThe following is the predictive parsing table for the following
grammar:\n");
for (i=0; i<7; i++)
```

```

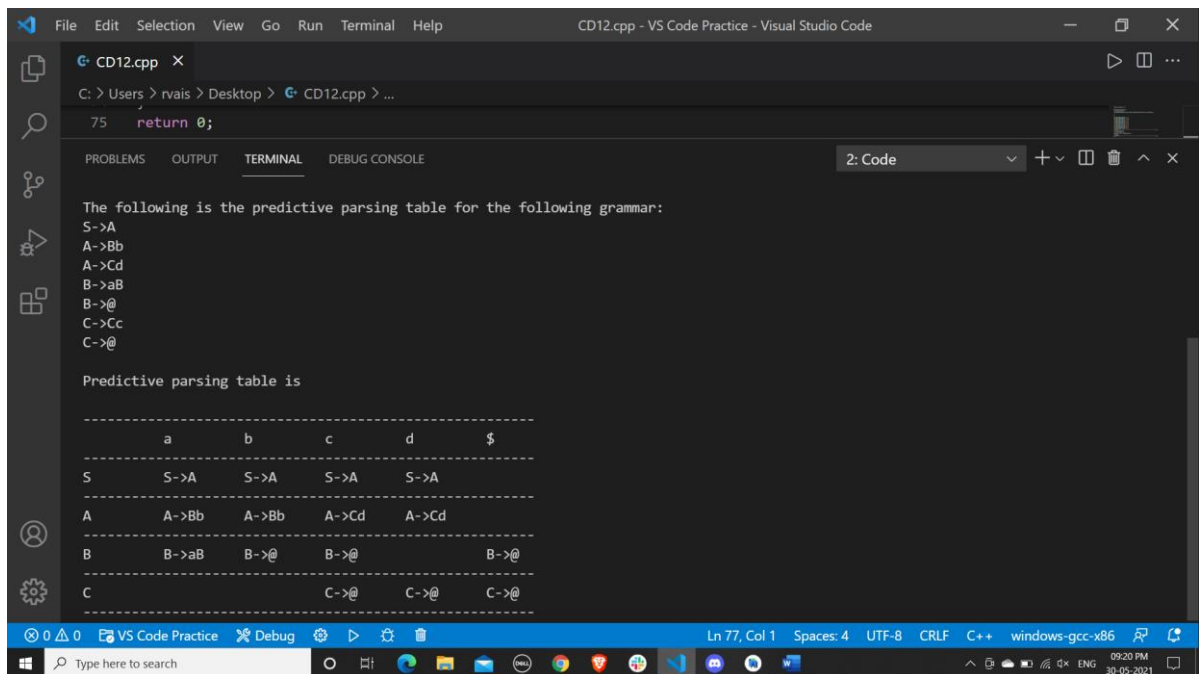
printf ("%s\n",prod[i]);
printf ("\nPredictive parsing table is\n");
fflush (stdin);
for (i=0; i<7; i++)
{
k=strlen(first[i]);
for (j=0; j<10; j++)
if(first[i][j] !='@')
strcpy(table[numr(prol[i][0])+1][numr(first[i][j])+1],prod[i]);
}

for(i=0;i<7;i++)
{
    if(strlen(pror[i])==1)
    {
        if(pror[i][0]=='@')
        {
            k=strlen(follow[i]);
            for(j=0;j<k;j++)
            strcpy(table[numr(prol[i][0])+1][numr(follow[i][j])+1],prod[i]);
        }
    }
}

strcpy(table[0][0]," ");
strcpy(table[0][1],"a");
strcpy(table[0][2],"b");
strcpy(table[0][3],"c");
strcpy(table[0][4],"d");
strcpy(table[0][5],"$");
strcpy(table[1][0],"S");
strcpy(table[2][0],"A");
strcpy(table[3][0],"B");
strcpy(table[4][0],"C");
printf("\n-----\n");
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
for(j=0;j<6;j++){
printf("%-10s",table[i][j]);
if(j==5)
printf("\n-----\n");
}
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
CD12.cpp - VS Code Practice - Visual Studio Code
C:\Users\rvais\Desktop> g++ CD12.cpp > ...
75 return 0;
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE 2: Code

The following is the predictive parsing table for the following grammar:

S->A
A->Bb
A->Cd
B->aB
B->@
C->Cc
C->@

Predictive parsing table is

	a	b	c	d	\$
S	S->A	S->A	S->A	S->A	
A	A->Bb	A->Bb	A->Cd	A->Cd	
B	B->aB	B->@	B->@		B->@
C			C->@	C->@	C->@

VS Code Practice Debug Ln 77, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF C++ windows-gcc-x86 09:20 PM 30-05-2021

Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 7

Computation of Shift Reduce Parsing

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ to implement the shift reduce parsing.

Algorithm:

1. Start the Process.
2. Symbols from the input are shifted onto stack until a handle appears on top of the stack.
3. The Symbols that are the handle on top of the stack are then replaced by the left-hand side of the production (reduced).
4. If this results in another handle on top of the stack, then another reduction is done, otherwise we go back to shifting.
5. This combination of shifting input symbols onto the stack and reducing productions when handles appear on the top of the stack continues until all of the input is consumed and the goal symbol is the only thing on the stack - the input is then accepted.
6. If we reach the end of the input and cannot reduce the stack to the goal symbol, the input is rejected.
7. Stop the process.

Program (srp.cpp):

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int k=0,z=0,i=0,j=0,c=0;
char a[16],ac[20],stk[15],act[10];
void check();

int main()
{

    puts("GRAMMAR is \n E->E+E \n E->E*E \n E->(E) \n E->id");
    puts("Enter input string ");
    gets(a);
    c=strlen(a);
    strcpy(act,"SHIFT->");
    puts("STACK \t INPUT \tCOMMENT");
    //puts("$ \t");
    //puts(a);
    printf("$ \t%s$\n",a);
```

```

for(k=0,i=0; j<c; k++,i++,j++)
{
    if(a[j]=='i' && a[j+1]=='d')
    {
        stk[i]=a[j];
        stk[i+1]=a[j+1];
        stk[i+2]='\0';
        a[j]=' ';
        a[j+1]=' ';
        //printf("$  \t%s$\n",a);
        printf("\n$%s\t%s$\t%sid",stk,a,act);
        check();
    }
    else
    {
        stk[i]=a[j];
        stk[i+1]='\0';
        a[j]=' ';
        printf("\n$%s\t%s$\t%symbols",stk,a,act);
        check();
    }
}
}
void check()
{
    strcpy(ac,"REDUCE TO E");
    for(z=0; z<c; z++)
        if(stk[z]=='i' && stk[z+1]=='d')
        {
            stk[z]='E';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            printf("\n$%s\t%s$\t%s",stk,a,ac);
            j++;
        }
    for(z=0; z<c; z++)
        if(stk[z]=='E' && stk[z+1]=='+' && stk[z+2]=='E')
        {
            stk[z]='E';
            stk[z+1]='\0';
            stk[z+2]='\0';
            printf("\n$%s\t%s$\t%s",stk,a,ac);
            i=i-2;
        }
}

```

```

for(z=0; z<c; z++)
if(stk[z]=='E' && stk[z+1]=='*' && stk[z+2]=='E')
{
    stk[z]='E';
    stk[z+1]='\0';
    stk[z+1]='\0';
    printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
    i=i-2;
}
for(z=0; z<c; z++)
if(stk[z]=='(' && stk[z+1]=='E' && stk[z+2]==')')
{
    stk[z]='E';
    stk[z+1]='\0';
    stk[z+1]='\0';
    printf("\n%s\t%s\t%s",stk,a,ac);
    i=i-2;
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

GRAMMAR is
E->E+E
E->E*E
E->(E)
E->id
Enter input string
id+id*id
STACK      INPUT      COMMENT
$          id+id*id$
$id        +id*id$      SHIFT->id
$E         +id*id$      REDUCE TO E
$E+        id*id$       SHIFT->symbols
$E+id      *id$         SHIFT->id
$E+E       *id$         REDUCE TO E
$E         *id$         REDUCE TO E
$E*        id$          SHIFT->symbols
$E*id      $            SHIFT->id
$E*E       $            REDUCE TO E
$E         $            REDUCE TO E
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>

```

Code for another Grammar: -

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>

```

```

int z = 0, i = 0, j = 0, c = 0;
char a[16], ac[20], stk[15], act[10];

void check()
{
    strcpy(ac, "REDUCE TO E -> ");

    for(z = 0; z < c; z++)
    {
        if(stk[z] == '4')
        {
            printf("%s4", ac);
            stk[z] = 'E';
            stk[z + 1] = '\0';

            printf("\n%s\t%s\t", stk, a);
        }
    }

    for(z = 0; z < c - 2; z++)
    {
        if(stk[z] == '2' && stk[z + 1] == 'E' &&
            stk[z + 2] == '2')
        {
            printf("%s2E2", ac);
            stk[z] = 'E';
            stk[z + 1] = '\0';
            stk[z + 2] = '\0';
            printf("\n%s\t%s\t", stk, a);
            i = i - 2;
        }
    }

    for(z=0; z<c-2; z++)
    {
        if(stk[z] == '3' && stk[z + 1] == 'E' &&
            stk[z + 2] == '3')
        {
            printf("%s3E3", ac);
            stk[z]='E';

```



```

        stk[z + 1]='\0';
        stk[z + 1]='\0';
        printf("\n%s\t%s\t", stk, a);
        i = i - 2;
    }
}
return; //return to main
}

int main()
{
    printf("GRAMMAR is ->E2 \nE->3E3 \nE->4\n");

    strcpy(a,"32423");

    c=strlen(a);

    strcpy(act,"SHIFT");

    printf("\nstack \t input \t action");

    printf("\n%s\t%s\t", a);

    for(i = 0; j < c; i++, j++)
    {
        printf("%s", act);

        stk[i] = a[j];
        stk[i + 1] = '\0';

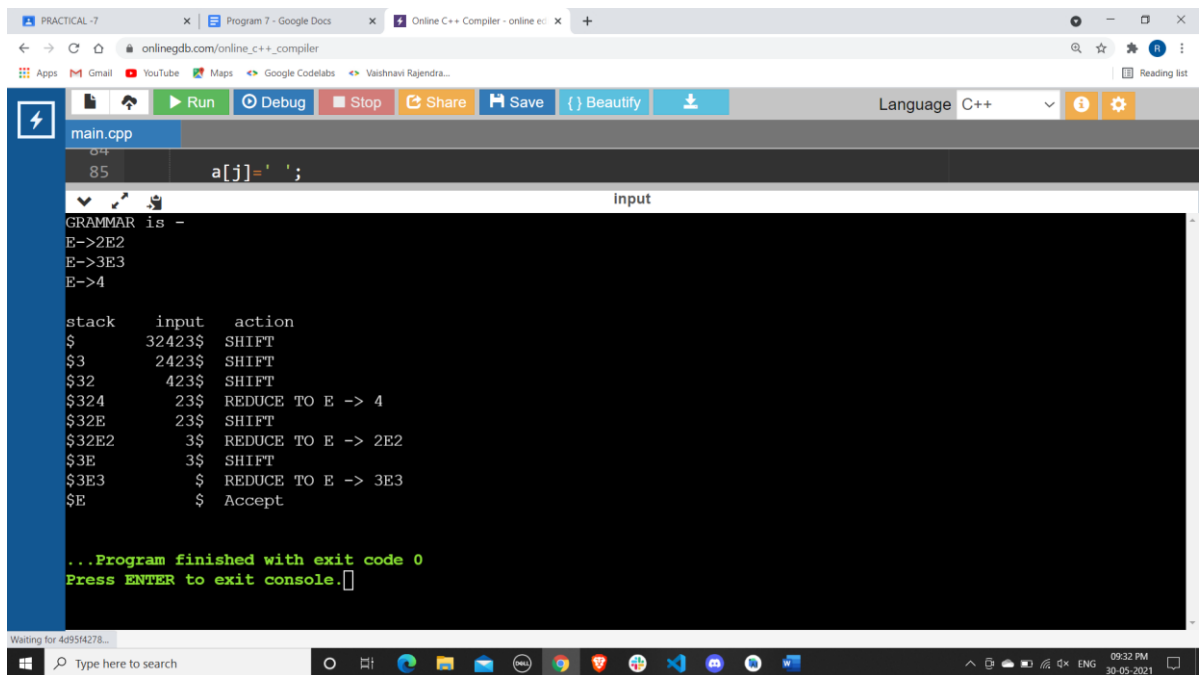
        a[j]=' ';

        printf("\n%s\t%s\t", stk, a);

        check();
    }
    check();
    if(stk[0] == 'E' && stk[1] == '\0')
        printf("Accept\n");
    else //else reject
        printf("Reject\n");
}

```

OUTPUT:



```
main.cpp
85      a[j]=' ';

input
GRAMMAR is -
E->2E2
E->3E3
E->4

stack  input  action
$      32423$  SHIFT
$3     2423$   SHIFT
$32    423$    SHIFT
$324   23$     REDUCE TO E -> 4
$32E   23$     SHIFT
$32E2  3$      REDUCE TO E -> 2E2
$3E     3$     SHIFT
$3E3   $       REDUCE TO E -> 3E3
$E      $      Accept

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 8

Computation of leading and trailing.

Aim: Write a program for finding the leading and trailing.

Program:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string.h>
using namespace std;
int nt,t,top=0;
char s[50],NT[10],T[10],st[50],l[10][10],tr[50][50];
int searchnt(char a)
{
    int count=-1,i;
    for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
    {
        if(NT[i]==a)
            return i;
    }
    return count;
}
int searchter(char a)
{
    int count=-1,i;
    for(i=0;i<t;i++)
    {
        if(T[i]==a)
            return i;
    }
    return count;
}
void push(char a)
{
    s[top]=a;
    top++;
}
char pop()
{
    top--;
    return s[top];
}
```

```

void installl(int a,int b)
{
    if(l[a][b]=='f')
    {
        l[a][b]='t';
        push(T[b]);
        push(NT[a]);
    }
}
void installt(int a,int b)
{
    if(tr[a][b]=='f')
    {
        tr[a][b]='t';
        push(T[b]);
        push(NT[a]);
    }
}
int main()
{
    int i,s,k,j,n;
    char pr[30][30],b,c;

    cout<<"Enter the no of productions:\n";
    cin>>n;
    cout<<"Enter the productions one by one\n";
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    cin>>pr[i];
    nt=0;
    t=0;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        if((searchnt(pr[i][0]))==-1)
        NT[nt++]=pr[i][0];
    }
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        for(j=3;j<strlen(pr[i]);j++)
        {
            if(searchnt(pr[i][j]))==-1)
            {
                if(searchter(pr[i][j]))==-1)

```

```

        T[t++]=pr[i][j];
    }
}
for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<t;j++)
        l[i][j]='f';
}
for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<t;j++)
        tr[i][j]='f';
}
for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
    {
        if(NT[(searchnt(pr[j][0]))]==NT[i])
        {
            if(searchter(pr[j][3])!=-1)
                installl(searchnt(pr[j][0]),searchter(pr[j][3]));
            else
            {
                for(k=3;k<strlen(pr[j]);k++)
                {
                    if(searchnt(pr[j][k])==NT[i])
                    {
                        installl(searchnt(pr[j][0]),searchter(pr[j][k]));
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
while(top!=0)
{
    b=pop();
    c=pop();
    for(s=0;s<n;s++)
    {

```

```

        if(pr[s][3]==b)
            installl(searchnt(pr[s][0]),searchter(c));
    }
}
for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
{
    cout<<"Leading["<<NT[i]<<"]"<<"\t ";
    for(j=0;j<t;j++)
    {
        if(l[i][j]=='t')
            cout<<T[j]<<",";
    }
    cout<<"}\n";
}

top=0;
for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
    {
        if(NT[searchnt(pr[j][0])]==NT[i])
        {
            if(searchter(pr[j][strlen(pr[j])-1])!=-1)
                installt(searchnt(pr[j][0]),searchter(pr[j][strlen(pr[j])-1]));
            else
            {
                for(k=(strlen(pr[j])-1);k>=3;k--)
                {
                    if(searchnt(pr[j][k])==-1)
                    {
                        installt(searchnt(pr[j][0]),searchter(pr[j][k]));
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

while(top!=0)
{
    b=pop();
    c=pop();
}

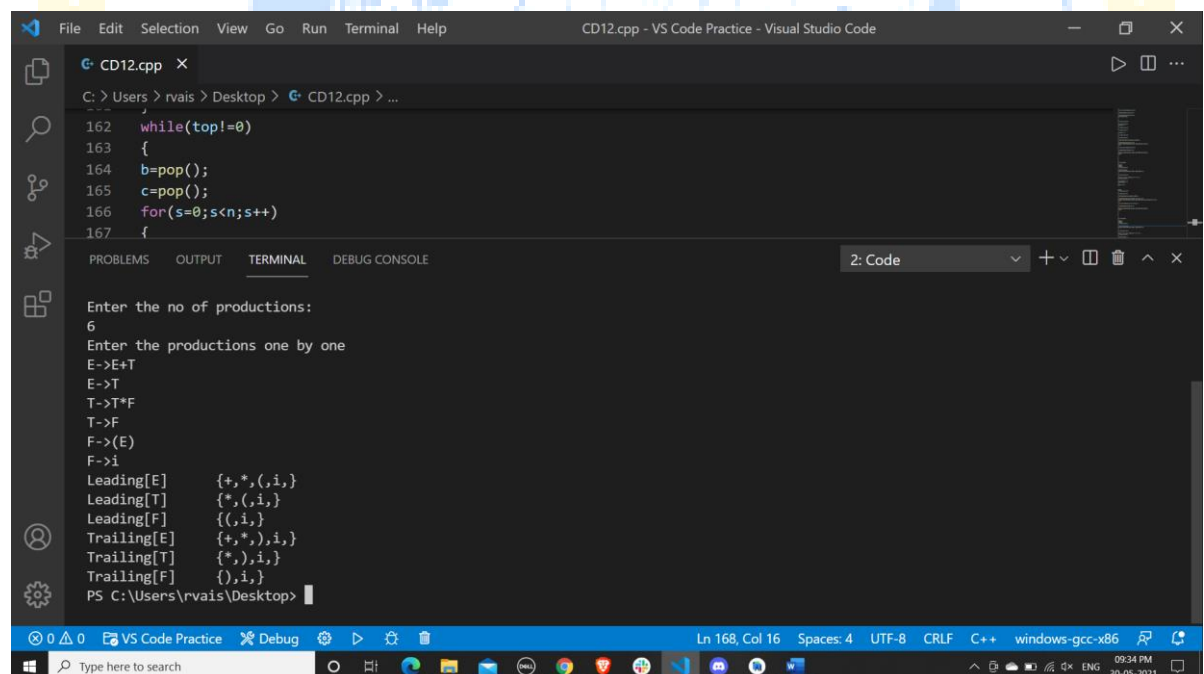
```

```

        for(s=0;s<n;s++)
        {
            if(pr[s][3]==b)
                installt(searchnt(pr[s][0]),searchter(c));
        }
    }
    for(i=0;i<nt;i++)
    {
        cout<<"Trailing["<<NT[i]<<"]"<<"\t{ ";
        for(j=0;j<t;j++)
        {
            if(tr[i][j]=='t')
                cout<<T[j]<<",";
        }
        cout<<" }\n";
    }
}
}

```

OUTPUT:



```

C:\Users\rvais\Desktop> G++ CD12.cpp > ...
162 while(top!=0)
163 {
164     b=pop();
165     c=pop();
166     for(s=0;s<n;s++)
167     {
Enter the no of productions:
6
Enter the productions one by one
E->E+T
E->T
T->T*F
T->F
F->(E)
F->i
Leading[E]      {+,*,(,i,}
Leading[T]      {*,(,i,}
Leading[F]      {(,i,}
Trailing[E]     {+,*,),i,}
Trailing[T]     {*,),i,}
Trailing[F]     {),i,}
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>

```

Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 9

Implementation of 3-Address Code using Quadruple

Aim: Write a program to implement 3-Address Code using Quadruple.

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include<string.h>
```

```
int main()
```

$$\{$$

```
char line[20];
```

```
int s[20];
```

```
int t=1;
```

```
int i=0;
```

```
printf("Enter String ");
```

```
gets(line);
```

```
for(i=0;i<20;i++)
```

```
s[i]=0;
```

```
printf("op\ta1\ta2\tres\n");
```

```
for(i=2;line[i]!='\0';i++)
```

{

```
if(line[i]=='/' || line[i]=='*')
```

{

```
printf("\n");
```

```
if(s[i]==0)
```

{

```
if(s[i+1]==0)
```

{

```
printf(":=\t%c\t\t t%d\n",line[i+1],t);
```

```
s[i+1]=t++;
```

}

```
printf("%c\t",line[i]);
```

```
(s[i-1]==0)?printf("%c\t",line[i-1]):printf("t%d\t",s[i-1]);
```

```
printf("t%d \t t%d",s[i+1],t);
```

```
s[i-1]=s[i+1]=t++;
```

```
s[i]=1;
```

}

}

}

```
for(i=2;line[i]!='\0';i++)
```

 $\{$


```

        s[i+1]=t++;
    }
    printf("%c\t",line[i]);
    (s[i-1]==0)?printf("%c\t",line[i-1]):printf("%d\t",s[i-1]);
    printf("%d \t %d",s[i+1],t);
    s[i-1]=s[i+1]=t++;
    s[i]=1;
}
}
}
printf("\n:==\t%d\t\t%c",t-1,line[0]);
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

OUTPUT:

The image shows a Windows 10 desktop with a Visual Studio Code editor window. The editor is open to a file named 'practical9CD.c' in the 'practical9CD.c' project. The code is a C program that takes two strings 'a' and 'b' as input and prints their concatenation 'a+b'. The program is compiled and executed, showing the output 'Enter String x=a+b*c+d' and 'op a1 a2 res' followed by a table of values. The terminal window shows the command 'gcc practical9CD.c -o practical9CD' and the execution output. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, search bar, and several open applications including File Explorer, Edge, and Visual Studio Code. The system tray shows the date and time as 04:30 PM on 26-04-2021.

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     char line[20];
7     int s[20];
8     int t=1;
9
10    }
11
12    Enter String x=a+b*c+d
13    op    a1    a2    res
14
15    :=    c            t1
16    *    b            t1
17    +    a            t2
18    :=    d            t3
19    +    t2            t4
20    :=    t5            x
21
22    PS C:\Users\Devi\Desktop\Vaishnavi Files\VS code> cd "C:\Users\Devi\Desktop\Vaishnavi Files\VS code\"; if ($?) { gcc practical9CD.c -o practical9CD }; if ($?) { .\practical9CD
23    }
24    Enter String x=b+c*d
25    op    a1    a2    res
26
27    :=    c            t1
28    *    c            t1
29    +    b            t2
30    :=    d            t3
31    +    t2            t4
32    :=    t5            x
33
34    PS C:\Users\Devi\Desktop\Vaishnavi Files\VS code> cd "C:\Users\Devi\Desktop\Vaishnavi Files\VS code\"; if ($?) { gcc practical9CD.c -o practical9CD }; if ($?) { .\practical9CD
35    }
36    Enter String x=a*b+b*c
37    op    a1    a2    res
38
39    :=    b            t1
40    *    a            t1
41    :=    c            t3
42    +    b            t3
43    +    t2            t4
44    :=    t5            x

```

Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 10

Intermediate Code Generation

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ to generate intermediate code from a given syntax tree statement.

Algorithm:

1. Start the process.
2. Input an expression EXP from user.
3. Process the expression from right hand side to left hand side.
4. FLAG:=0; TOP = -1;
5. IF EXP = '=' then
 - i. IF EXP(index - 1) = 0 then
 1. PRINT EXP element from index to (index - 1) and POP STACK[TOP]. Terminate
 - Else
 - i. PRINT Wrong Expression
- [EndIF]
- IF an operator is found and FLAG = 0 then
 - i. TOP:= TOP + 1
 - ii. add to STACK[TOP].
 - iii. FLAG:=1
- Else
 - i. pop twice the STACK and result add to the newID(identifier) and PRINT.
 - ii. TOP:=TOP-2. Save newID to STACK[TOP]
 - iii. FLAG:=0
- [EndIF]
6. IF an operand is found then
 - i. TOP:=TOP+1
 - ii. move to STACK [TOP]
 - iii. IF TOP > 1 then
 1. pop twice the STACK and result add to the newID(identifier) and PRINT.
 2. TOP:=TOP-2. Save newID to STACK[TOP]
 3. FLAG:=0
- [End]
7. End the process

Program (icgen.cpp):

```
/* Intermediate Code Generator */
// Here consideration is any input expression
// only contain digits at the end
#include<iostream>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<ctype.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    char g,exp[20],stack[20];
    int m=0,i,top=-1,flag=0,len,j;
    cout<<"\nInput an expression : ";
    gets(exp);
    cout<<"\nIntermediate code generator\n";
    len=strlen(exp);

    //If expression contain digits
    if(isdigit(exp[len-1]))
    {
        cout<<"T = inttoreal(";
        i=len-1;
        while(isdigit(exp[i]))
        {
            i--;
        }
        for(j=i+1;j<len;j++)
        {
            cout<<exp[j];
        }
        cout<<".0)\n";
        exp[i+1]='T';len=i+2;
    }
    else //If expression having no digit
    {
        cout<<"T = "<<exp[len-1]<<"\n";
        exp[len-1]='T';
    }
    for(i=len-1;i>=0;i--)
    {
```

```

if(exp[i]=='=')
{
    if((i-1)==0)
    {
        // If expression contains unary operator in RHS near = operator
        if(isalpha(stack[top]))
        {
            cout<<exp[i-1]<<" "<<exp[i]<<" "<<stack[top];
        }
        else
        {
            cout<<exp[i-1]<<" "<<exp[i]<<" "<<stack[top]<<stack[top-1];
        }
        break;
    }
    else
    {
        cout<<"\nWrong Expression !!!";
        break;
    }
}
if(exp[i]=='+'||exp[i]=='/'||exp[i]=='*'||exp[i]=='-'||exp[i]=='%')
{
    if(flag==0)
    {
        flag=1;top=top+1;
        stack[top]=exp[i];
    }
    else
    {
        g=char('A' + m);m++;
        cout<<g<<" = "<<stack[top]<<stack[top-1]<<"\n";
        stack[top-1]=g;
        stack[top]=exp[i];
        flag=0;
    }
}
}
else
{
    top=top+1;
    stack[top]=exp[i];
    if(top>1)
    {

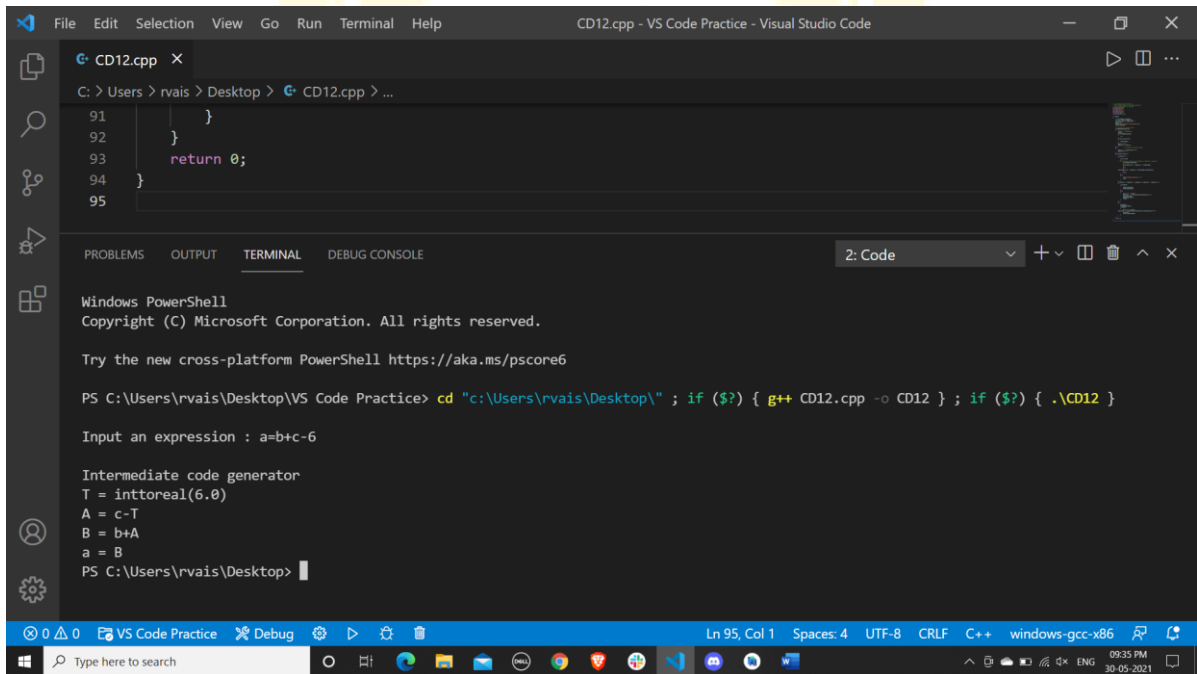
```

```

        g=char('A' + m);m++;
        cout<<g<<" = "<<stack[top]<<stack[top-1]<<stack[top-2]<<"\n";
        top=top-2;
        stack[top]=g;flag=0;
    }
}
}
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:



```

CD12.cpp
C:\Users\rvais\Desktop> cd "C:\Users\rvais\Desktop\" ; if ($?) { g++ CD12.cpp -o CD12 } ; if ($?) { .\CD12 }

Input an expression : a=b+c-6

Intermediate code generator
T = inttoreal(6.0)
A = c-T
B = b+A
a = B
PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>

```

Result: The Program Executed successfully

EXPERIMENT 11

Intermediate code generation - Postfix expression

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ or Java to generate Intermediate Code (Postfix Expression) from given syntax tree.

Program:

```
#include<string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

using namespace std;

char stack[20];
int top=-1;
void push(char x)
{
    stack[++top]=x;
}
char pop()
{
    if(top== -1)
    {
        return -1;
    }
    else
    {
        return stack[top--];
    }
}

//Check the priority of the operator.

int priority(char x)
{
    if(x == '(')
        return 0;
    if(x == '+' || x == '-')
        return 1;
    if(x == '*' || x == '/')
        return 2;
```

```

    }

int main()
{
    char exp[20];
    char *e , x;
    printf("Enter the expression:");
    scanf("%s",exp);
    e = exp ;
    while(*e != '\0')
    {
        if(isalnum(*e))
            printf("%c",*e);
        else if(*e == '(')
            push(*e);
        else if(*e == ')' )
        {
            while(( x =pop() ) != '(' )
                printf("%c:",x);
        }
        else
        {
            //check greater priority operator.

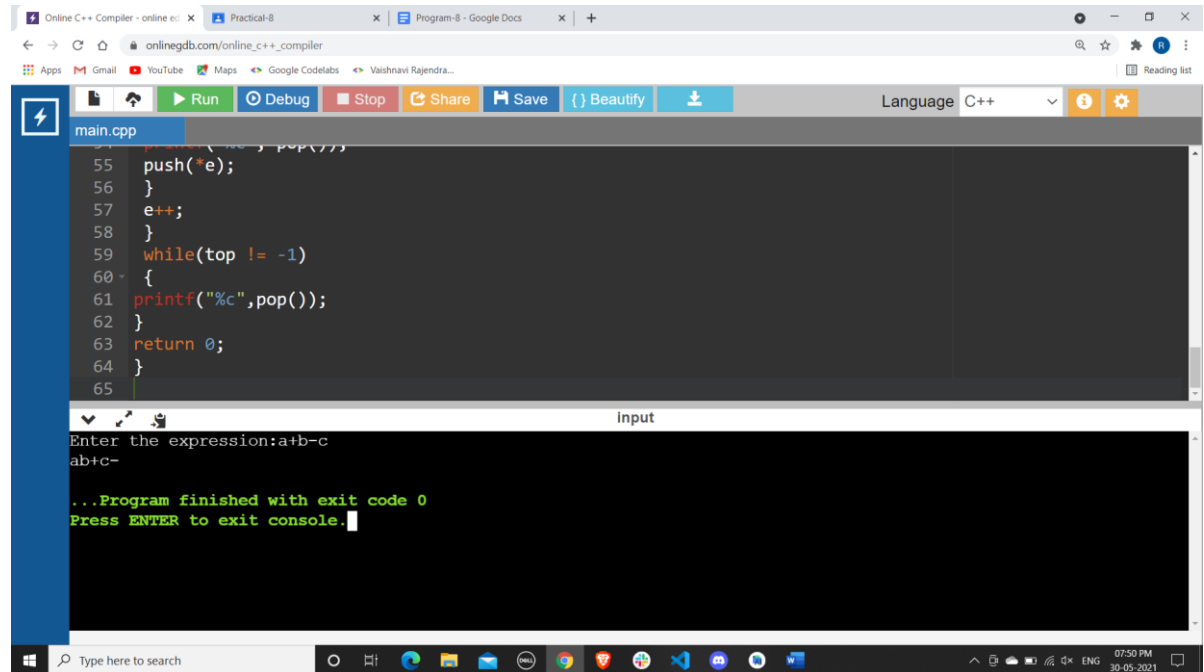
            while(priority(stack[top]) >= priority(*e) )
                printf("%c", pop());
            push(*e);
        }
        e++;
    }
    while(top != -1)
    {
        printf("%c",pop());
    }

    return 0;

}

```

OUTPUT:

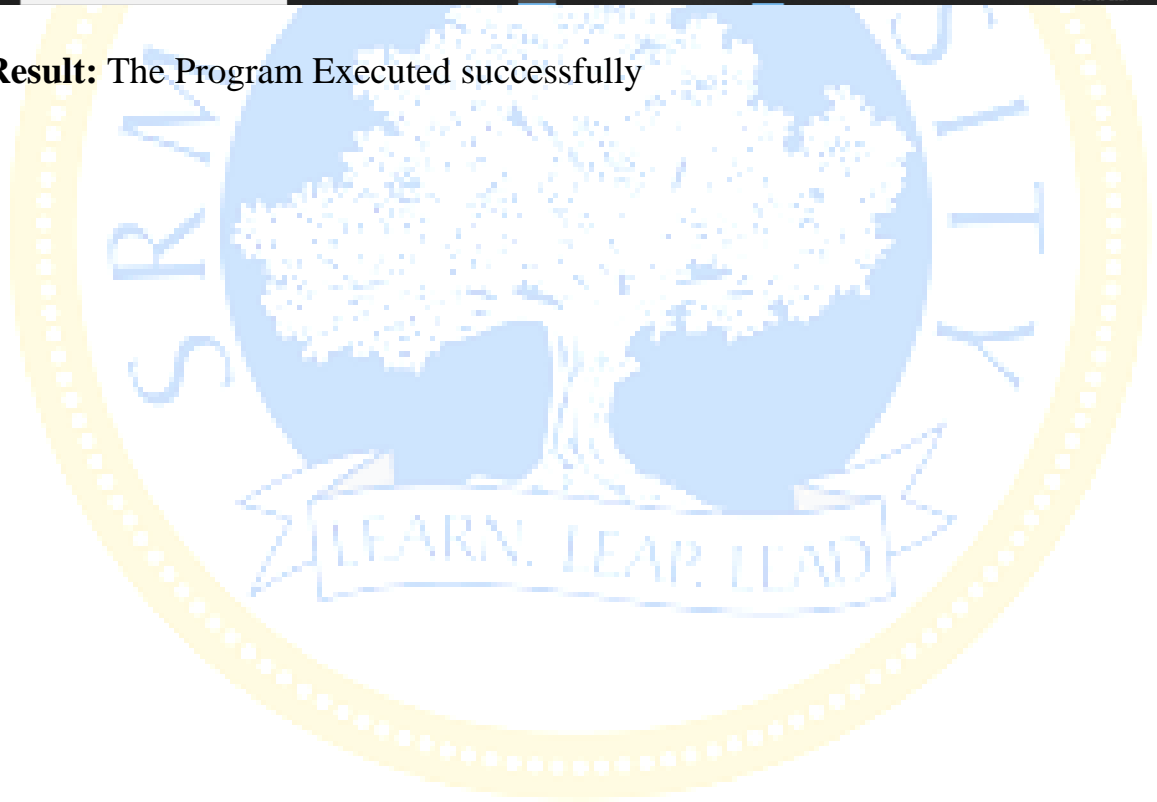


```
main.cpp
55 push(*e);
56 }
57 e++;
58 }
59 while(top != -1)
60 {
61 printf("%c",pop());
62 }
63 return 0;
64 }
65

Input
Enter the expression:a+b-c
ab+c-

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Result: The Program Executed successfully



EXPERIMENT 12

Intermediate code generation - Prefix Expression

Aim: Write a program in C/C++ or Java to generate Intermediate Code (Prefix Expression) from given syntax tree.

Program:

```
#define SIZE 50          /* Size of Stack */
#include<string.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include <ctype.h>

using namespace std;
char s[SIZE];
int top=-1;    /* Global declarations */

push(char elem)
{
    /* Function for PUSH operation */
    s[++top]=elem;
}

char pop()
{
    /* Function for POP operation */
    return(s[top--]);
}

int pr(char elem)
{
    /* Function for precedence */
    switch(elem)
    {
        case '#': return 0;
        case ')': return 1;
        case '+':
        case '-': return 2;
        case '*':
        case '/': return 3;
    }
}
```

```

int main()
{
    /* Main Program */
    char infx[50],prfx[50],ch,elem;
    int i=0,k=0;
    printf("\n\nRead the Infix Expression : ");
    scanf("%s",infx);
    push('#');
    strrev(infx);

    while( (ch=infx[i++]) != '\0')
    {
        if( ch == ')') push(ch);
        else
            if(isalnum(ch)) prfx[k++]=ch;
            else
                if( ch == '(')
                {
                    while( s[top] != ')')
                        prfx[k++]=pop();
                    elem=pop(); /* Remove ) */
                }
                else
                {
                    /* Operator */
                    while( pr(s[top]) >= pr(ch) )
                        prfx[k++]=pop();
                    push(ch);
                }
            }

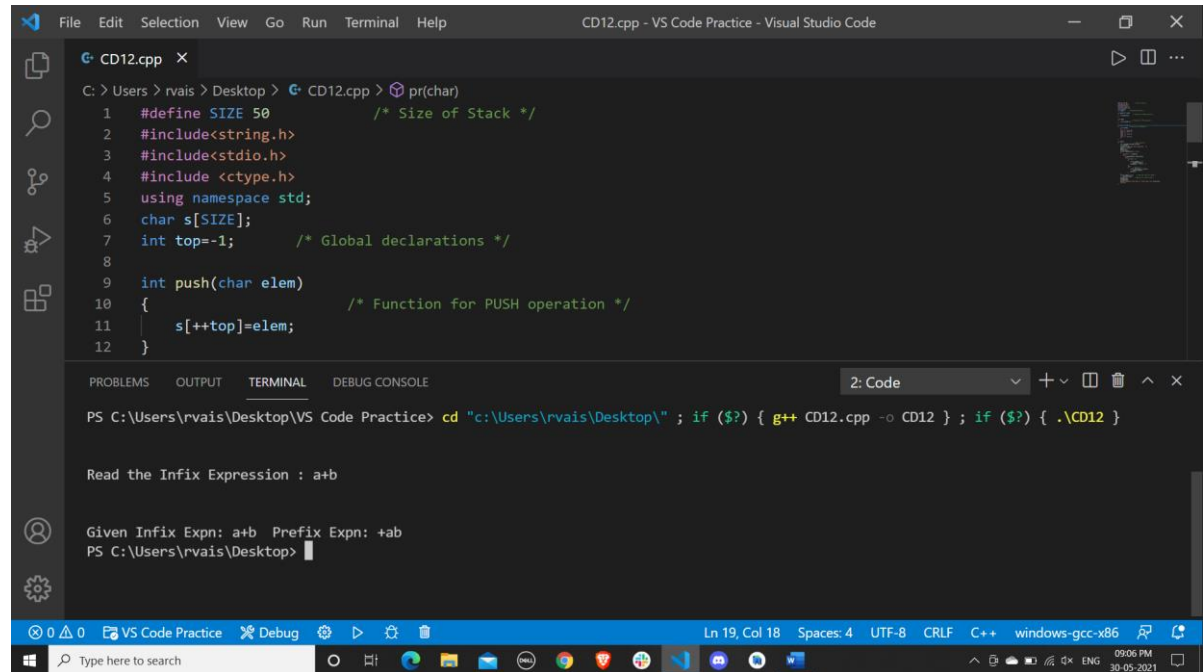
    while( s[top] != '#') /* Pop from stack till empty */
        prfx[k++]=pop();
    prfx[k]='\0'; /* Make prfx as valid string */

    strrev(prfx);
    strrev(infx);
    printf("\n\nGiven Infix Expn: %s Prefix Expn: %s\n",infx,prfx);

    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot displays the Visual Studio Code interface with a C++ file named `CD12.cpp` open. The code defines a stack of size 50 and implements a `push` function. The terminal shows the command to compile and run the program, followed by the input expression `a+b` and the resulting prefix expression `+ab`.

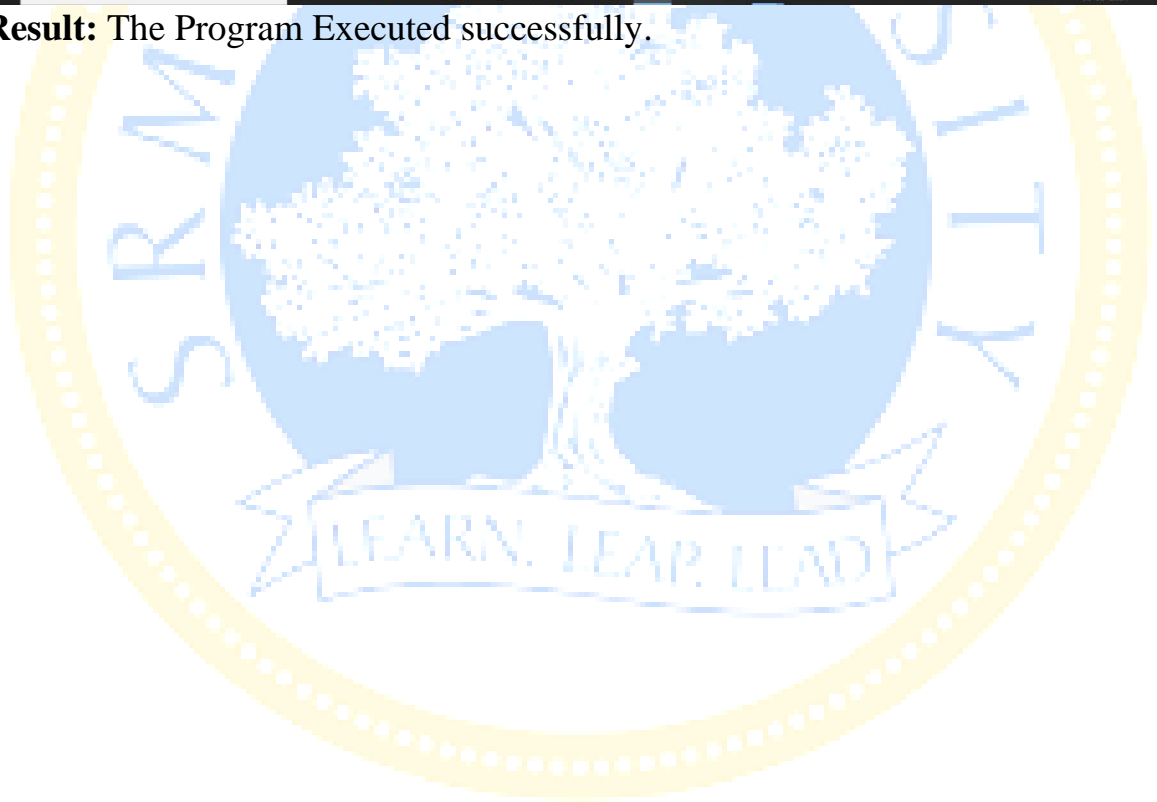
```
C:\Users\rvais\Desktop> g++ CD12.cpp -o CD12 ; if ($?) { .\CD12 }
```

Read the Infix Expression : a+b

Given Infix Expn: a+b Prefix Expn: +ab

PS C:\Users\rvais\Desktop>

Result: The Program Executed successfully.



EXPERIMENT 13

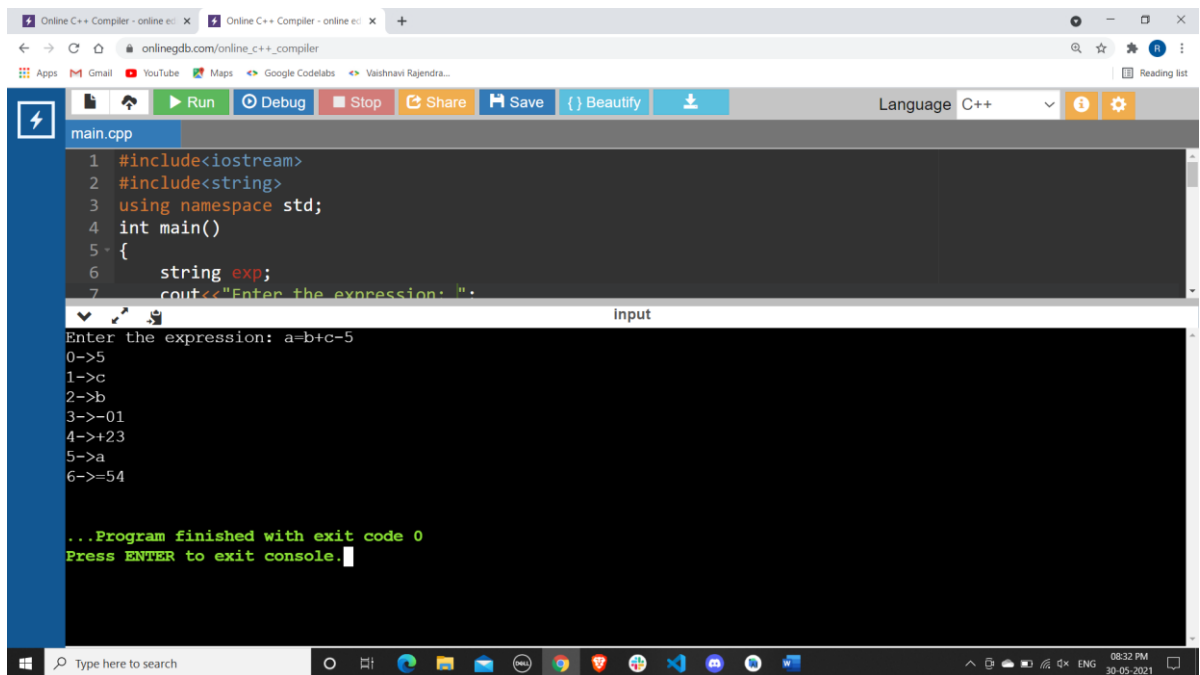
Construction of DAG

Aim: Write a c or c++ or java to Construct DAG for input expression.

Program:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    string exp;
    cout<<"Enter the expression:-";
    cin>>exp;
    int j=0,k=0;
    char q;
    for(int i=exp.length()-1;i>1;i--)
    {
        if(islower(exp[i]) || (exp[i]>=48 && exp[i]<=57))
        {
            cout<<j<<"-"<<exp[i]<<endl;
            j++;
        }
    }
    for(int i=exp.length()-1;i>1;i--)
    {
        if(!(islower(exp[i]) || (exp[i]>=48 && exp[i]<=57)))
        {
            cout<<j<<"-"<<exp[i]<<k<<k+1<<endl;
            j++;
            k+=2;
        }
    }
    cout<<j<<"-"<<exp[0]<<endl;
    j++;
    cout<<j<<"-"<<exp[1]<<j-1<<j-2<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `onlinegdb.com/online_c++_compiler`. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. Below the browser window, there is a toolbar with buttons for 'Run', 'Debug', 'Stop', 'Share', 'Save', and 'Beautify'. The language is set to 'C++'. The main area displays a C++ program in a dark-themed editor. The program includes `<iostream>` and `<string>`, uses the `std` namespace, and defines a `main` function. Inside `main`, a `string exp;` is declared, and a `cout` statement prompts the user to 'Enter the expression: '. Below the code editor, there is an 'Input' section with a text area containing the expression 'a=b+c-5'. The output section shows the program's execution: it prompts 'Enter the expression: a=b+c-5', then displays a series of prompts and inputs: '0->5', '1->c', '2->b', '3->-01', '4->+23', '5->a', and '6->=54'. The final output is '...Program finished with exit code 0' and 'Press ENTER to exit console.'.

```
1 #include<iostream>
2 #include<string>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main()
5 {
6     string exp;
7     cout<<"Enter the expression: ";
8     string input;
9     getline(cin, input);
10    cout<<"0->"<<input<<"\n";
11    int a=0, b=0, c=0, d=0, e=0, f=0, g=0, h=0, i=0, j=0, k=0, l=0, m=0, n=0, o=0, p=0, q=0, r=0, s=0, t=0, u=0, v=0, w=0, x=0, y=0, z=0;
12    for(int i=0; i<input.length(); i++)
13    {
14        if(input[i]>='0' && input[i]<='9')
15            a++;
16        else if(input[i]>='a' && input[i]<='z')
17            b++;
18        else if(input[i]>='A' && input[i]<='Z')
19            c++;
20        else if(input[i]=='+' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
21            d++;
22        else if(input[i]=='-' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
23            e++;
24        else if(input[i]=='*' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
25            f++;
26        else if(input[i]=='/' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
27            g++;
28        else if(input[i]=='%')
29            h++;
30        else if(input[i]=='<' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
31            i++;
32        else if(input[i]=='>' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
33            j++;
34        else if(input[i]=='=' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
35            k++;
36        else if(input[i]=='<' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
37            l++;
38        else if(input[i]=='>' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
39            m++;
40        else if(input[i]=='=' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
41            n++;
42        else if(input[i]=='<' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
43            o++;
44        else if(input[i]=='>' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
45            p++;
46        else if(input[i]=='=' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
47            q++;
48        else if(input[i]=='<' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
49            r++;
50        else if(input[i]=='>' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
51            s++;
52        else if(input[i]=='=' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
53            t++;
54        else if(input[i]=='<' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
55            u++;
56        else if(input[i]=='>' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
57            v++;
58        else if(input[i]=='=' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
59            w++;
60        else if(input[i]=='<' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
61            x++;
62        else if(input[i]=='>' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
63            y++;
64        else if(input[i]=='=' && input[i+1]>='0' && input[i+1]<='9')
65            z++;
66    }
67    cout<<"54\n";
68    return 0;
69 }
```

Enter the expression: a=b+c-5
0->5
1->c
2->b
3->-01
4->+23
5->a
6->=54
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

Result: The Program Executed successfully.

EXPERIMENT 14

Recursive Descent Parsing

Aim: Write a program in C/ C++ or Java to implement Recursive Descent Parsing.

Program:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<map>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int flag = 0;
    map<char,vector<string> >rules;
    string exp,test;
    rules['S'].push_back("aAc");
    rules['A'].push_back("cd");
    rules['A'].push_back("d");
    cout<<"Enter the string: ";
    cin>>exp;
    string start="aAc";
    if(start[0]!=exp[0])
        cout<<"Not Accepted";
    else
    {
        cout<<"S"<<endl<<start<<endl;
        string a= (rules['A'])[0];        string b=(rules['A'])[1];
        string t;
        t=start[0]+a+start[2];
        cout<<t<<endl;
        if(t==exp)
        {
            flag = 1;
            cout<<"Accepted";
        }
        else
        {
            cout<<start<<endl;
            t=start[0]+b+start[2];
            cout<<t<<endl;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        if(t==exp)
        {
            flag = 1;
            cout<<"Accepted";
        }
    }
    if(flag == 0) cout<<"Not accepted";
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows an online C++ compiler interface. The code in the editor is as follows:

```

20     cout<<"S"<<endl<<start<<endl;
21     string a= (rules['A'])[0];      string b=(rules['A'])[1];
22     string t;
23     t=start[0]+a+start[2];
24     cout<<t<<endl;
25     if(t==exp)
26     {

```

The input provided is:

```

Enter the string: adc
S
aAc
acdc
aAc
adc
Accepted
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

Result: The Program Executed successfully